



### Dairy Wisdom

When cows are to be stabled continuously through the year, without any yard privileges whatever, we incline to the opinion that there should be neither stalls nor ties of any kind, except a few stanchions or stalls in a separate compartment, where a few of the cows can be admitted at a time and kept in place during milking and while eating their grain, says Howard's Dairyman. For the balance of the time provide a comparatively roomy pen, to be occupied in common by the entire herd, with racks for hay and other coarse fodder through the center, around the sides. This necessitates the debarring of all the animals, but furnishes a measure of freedom and exercise not obtainable in any form of stall or tie.

We reproduce in this connection a floor plan for such an arrangement adapted from circular No. 95, dairy division of the Illinois Agricultural college, and copy from that circular as follows:

A space in the barn 35 by 52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger where the figures showing dimensions are placed, which contains a watering tank, not shown in the cut, and the gates are closed. The door of the milking room, sixteen feet in width, is then opened, and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls, in which the milking is done, and it is surprising to note how quickly each

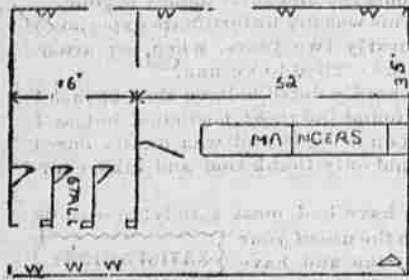


DIAGRAM FOR LOOSE STABLING.

cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers (thirty-three cows are cared for in this barn) have little difficulty in always milking the same cows and in the same order. When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall, and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed or main room. As the manger and gates divide this room, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughage from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates (abundant bedding must be used), so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of thirty-three cows not a single cow was to be seen.

### Best Stock Is Cheapest.

All favor the practice of economy; it is part of the business of life. True economy comes in practice here. Suppose two cows are in the market, costing \$20 and \$50 respectively, and the question is which to buy, we should consider what each cow will do. If the twenty dollar cow makes \$30 worth of butter and the fifty dollar cow makes \$75 in a given time, why isn't the latter by far the more economical? The cheap cow will consume as much as the higher priced. In Maine the farmers are losing more in this matter than elsewhere. The quality of a farm animal determines in a measure the profit of the farm. It is not necessary to breed pure thoroughbred animals, but those which will yield their product at a profit. Another point: Is it economy to use a cheap bred or scrub sire or the pure bred for double the cost? I think the latter cheaper in the end. Our stock interests grow poorer every year. I can see a decrease in the quality and value of our farm animals. When stock is high buyers take the best to send to Brighton, and we do business with the rest. We must retrograde, for it is impossible to advance in quality under such conditions. — George Plummer, Penobscot County, Me., in American Cultivator.

### Not All Cows Alike.

It is true that a very large per cent of our dairy cows are absolutely unproductive, never paying their own expense. Is it not far better to keep fifteen cows all of which are liberal producers than to add to this number another fifteen that are not self-supporting? The second fifteen are kept up by the profit of the first fifteen, but how is the owner to be kept up? This very difficulty with which we are so heavily burdened must be removed before a dairy can be made profitable. But how are we going to judge which animals are profitable and which are unprofitable? By the milk sheet, a pair of milk scales and the Babcock test. At the end of each month we can tell exactly how much milk and butter fat each cow in the herd has produced and hence how much money she has made. From this amount the expense of keeping her could be deducted and the remainder credited to her account as profit for the month. — Professor B. H. Rawl.

### CARE OF CREAM.

Thorough Cleanliness Necessary to Secure a Good Quality. The cream gathering creamery has many features to recommend it and is alike popular with patrons and factory proprietors, but at the same time we would say this, and say it most emphatically, that unless we are up and doing the advantages of this system will prove wholly or largely illusory, for the gain made at the manufacturing end will more than be swallowed

up by the expense of such dirty and unclean cream. The cream gathering creamery is the education of the patrons to properly care for their cream. When the cream leaves the farm, it should be both clean in flavor and sweet. This means care and cleanliness throughout and the providing of facilities for cooling the cream. The utensils used should be of the best quality and properly cleaned, so that there will be no danger of contamination from this source.

### Milk in a Clean Place.

Special care should be taken to milk in a clean place and in as clean a manner as possible, for particles of dirt which fall into the milk at milking time are laden with organisms which produce the worst flavors with which we have to contend and, while harmful at any time, are doubly so under the cream gathering creamery system, where the cream is held for some time before it is sent to the factory.

The milk should be creamed as soon as possible after milking, and for this purpose we strongly favor the use of a hand separator over any method of setting the milk, as it moves the most efficient and thorough method of creaming the milk and enables us to make a cream of any desired richness. We recommend making a cream testing about 30 per cent. The quantity to be cooled is greatly reduced, and the cream, if properly cooled, will be one of superior quality. Care should be taken to set the separator in a clean place and to stand it on a floor that can be kept clean, and not on an earth or ground floor, which is sure to get into bad condition sooner or later through milk being spilled upon and soaking into it and thus emitting bad odors. We would again admonish those who have hand separators to keep them thoroughly clean. We have met more separators than one in such a condition that they themselves would contaminate milk put through them. The separator bowl and its parts should not only look clean, but should have a clean smell as well. If giving off any bad odors, examine all tubes and connections about the bowl, for this is evidence in itself that there is dirt being harbored somewhere.

### Delivery of Cream.

Frequently cream is seriously injured in delivering it to the creamery. We have even seen collectors using ordinary milk cans in summer for this purpose. Cream received from the patron in the best condition would not under such circumstances reach the creamery in a condition fit for making good butter. The tanks or cans should be well insulated, and where the latter in particular are used they should be protected from the sun by means of a good canvas cover on the wagon.

One of the most disagreeable flavors imparted to cream is that due to the sun's rays striking directly upon and heating the walls of a can, and this flavor is invariably passed on to the butter. Where the cream is delivered by individual patrons the can should be covered with a blanket. — Superintendent Mitchell at Meeting of Eastern Dairyman's Association.

### Dairy Wisdom in Brief

In Kansas a progressive dairyman tested his herd of sixteen cows. He found eight were making good profits and the other eight were eating them up.

The best way to improve the test is to better the cow.

Every better raised from an unprofitable cow will make one more unprofitable cow.

The dual purpose cow may do for the average farmer, but the dairy farmer wants a profitable cow.

Shivering on the warm side of a straw pile and suffocating in a dark, poorly ventilated stable are two extremes. Avoid both this winter. — Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Teach the children to be careful to close the doors and gates, says the Farm Journal. A prize heifer calf was lost by the barn door being left open and the calf gaining access to the choppy ground, the fact not being known until too late to attempt saving it.

Calves grow into money about as fast as any kind of stock. You have to get to keep them moving, though. When a calf stops growing, it is pretty apt to go back first thing you know. Backward things are what swamp the best of us.

The quarters for the cows should be put in order, so that when the frosty nights and cold rains come the herd may have proper shelter. Cows are more sensitive and susceptible to cold than most other animals on account of the double drain upon them. Be wise and do not lay the foundation for disease and loss by needless exposure. Any loss in this way in the fall of the year puts the animals in so much worse condition for wintering. The loss is not only immediate, but is felt all through the winter and causes an extra outlay to restore them to a profitable condition.

### An Anxious Boy.

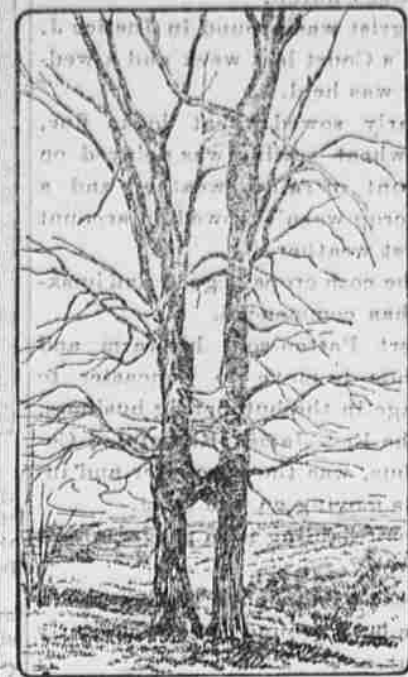
While Archbishop Trench was dean of Westminster he delegated Canon Cureton to preach at the Abbey on a certain saint's day. On such days the boys of Westminster school attended service and afterward had the rest of the day as a holiday. While Mr. Cureton, on the morning of the day he was to officiate, was looking over his sermon at the breakfast table his son asked, in a tone vibrating with anxiety: "Father, is yours a long sermon today?" "No, Jimmy, not very." "But how long? Please tell me." "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say. But why are you so anxious to know?" "Because, father, the boys say they will thrash me awfully if you are more than half an hour." — London Telegraph.



### Farm Garden

#### NATURAL GRAFTING.

Union of Two Types of the Same Species—Dwarfable Cane. A good illustration of the not uncommon phenomenon of the natural joining of trees of the same species growing near together, probably limbs from each tree rubbed together many



TREES JOINED.

years ago until the bark was partially denuded and then grew together, the union gradually enlarging until it became the broad, firm brace so well shown in the cut. Much rarer is the apparent grafting or union of trees of diverse species, but this is accomplished by one growing over or around a portion of the other and not by the physiological union of the tissues. Thus we have seen a hemlock and beech joined together, but close inspection showed that the beech had closed about the hemlock limb that formerly grew through a crotch in the former tree. — Rural New Yorker.

### Work of Oxen.

We have known a man to buy a yoke of three-year-old steers in the spring, work them hard six days in the week, giving them good hay and about four quarts of meal a day until October, when the work lessened and the grain was increased. In November he sold them as beef for about \$30 more than he paid for them. If horses had done the same work they would have wanted more grain and probably would have been valued much less in the fall than they cost in the spring.

It is said that oxen might not work as well on the reaper or mowing machine, but they might also. We have had three or four yearlings that would walk for miles as fast as any pair of horses and force many horses to trot a part of the way to keep up with them and a pair of old cattle that walked faster than the ordinary farm horse. A part of that was due to their having been trained to walk quickly, and a part was due to the breed. Small cattle like the Devons, Jerseys or Ayrshires are naturally active and easily learn to walk fast, while the larger Durhams and Herefords like to move more leisurely, and this is true of grades as well as of thoroughbreds. — American Cultivator.

### Animals That Sell.

In regard to selling stock the Southern Cultivator says: "The man that has well fitted animals for market does not have to hunt for a buyer. The buyer comes to him. The man whose stock is in poor shape for marketing has to hunt his buyer and sell at a discount. The demand for mutton is constantly on the increase. With the improvement in quality due to the introduction of mutton breeds much of the produce that has existed against mutton has disappeared. The early maturing steer is most profitable. The cultural directions given for the sheep apply to this point. It is very easily grown and 'generally' comes through the winter in the extreme western states without injury. It is safer, however, to clip the wool in autumn and put in pits until spring or for use during winter. The root is highly esteemed and has the flavor of oysters. The best variety is the Mammoth Sandwich Island, which is far superior to any other. — Green.

### Vegetable Orster.

The cultural directions given for the parsley apply to this plant. It is very easily grown and 'generally' comes through the winter in the extreme western states without injury. It is safer, however, to clip the wool in autumn and put in pits until spring or for use during winter. The root is highly esteemed and has the flavor of oysters. The best variety is the Mammoth Sandwich Island, which is far superior to any other. — Green.

### Roughage Rack.

In the accompanying cut is shown a roughage feeding rack that was used with considerable success upon the Nebraska experiment station farm last winter. The corners of the rack stand



FEEDING RACK.

between seven and eight feet high, with a plank sided bottom. The width is about four feet, and the length can be whatever may be desired. The general plan of the work is brought out in the accompanying illustration. — Prairie Farmer.

### THE SQUEALING PIG.

Too Much Contentment is an Aid to the Cholera. We have been very free to advocate the policy of feeding farm animals liberally under practically all circumstances. Of course on a subject of this kind it is impossible to make a sweeping statement that is applicable in detail to animals of all ages. During the next few months there will be heavy losses due to cholera or swine plague. These diseases, although not as common as they were formerly, are breaking out here and there

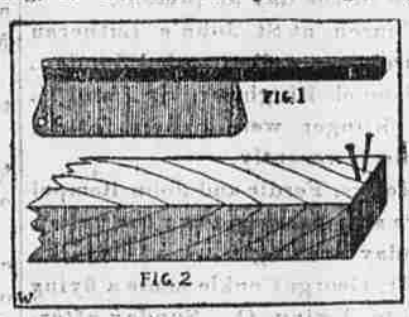
throughout the country. There may be a difference of opinion among men as to whether the disease can be checked when it once gets into a herd or not, but all will agree that the best policy is to keep it out if it is at all possible. It is a sensible thing to feed growing pigs or even hogs lightly when there is cholera or swine plague in the neighborhood. The squealing hog is usually a healthy hog, and while it is practicable to feed a little grain every day along with pasture so as to keep young pigs growing well, at the same time comparatively little grain will do the work.

A Typical Instance. The method of handling and the conduct of a bunch comprised of 150 pigs that were swept away by cholera a month ago may be taken as a typical instance showing how the disease takes hold when conditions are favorable. These pigs were fed about all the grain they would eat while suckling, and they were kept on what is ordinarily called heavy feeding after they were weaned. At no time were they equal to the task of cleaning up the troughs at feeding time, though some time during the day they succeeded in eating up everything that was placed in the troughs. They were satisfied so far as the feed was concerned, and, as the owner expressed it after they were swept away with cholera, "they never knew what it was to squeal." We believe that this was a case where they were overfed, their digestive system being thrown out of order by the extravagant use of food. This was followed by conditions ideal for the development of disease when the cholera became lodged in the system. We do not say that hungry vigorous hogs will never take cholera, but we do believe that in nine cases out of ten keeping them active and not supplying much grain the first four or five months will tide them over. — Iowa Homestead.

### KILLING FARM POULTRY.

A Practical Device For Making a Quick, Clean Cut.

A useful article for those who have any poultry to kill is the device shown in the illustration. Take a strip of iron one inch by one-eighth of an inch and thirty inches long, such as an old buggy tire, and bend in the center, so that the straps come parallel, leaving a slot in the center the thickness of the blade. For the blade and nine inches long on top, will do a piece of an old scythe flattened out, for instance. The ends of the blade can be beveled or squared, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Fit the two parts together,



FOR KILLING POULTRY.

drill holes (A A) about two inches from each end and fasten with soft iron or copper rivets. A piece of the same material as the straps can now be cut equal to the remaining lengths of the slot, holes drilled at B B, about one inch from each end and riveted as before. Drill a hole at C for hanging up, sharpen well, and the tool is ready for use. Drive two spikes on a slant about an inch apart into a block (see Fig. 2) and place the chicken's neck between them. In this way the neck can be nicely stretched, and a combination of the two ideas will save both time and trouble, says a reader of Farm and Fireside.

### Apple Timber.

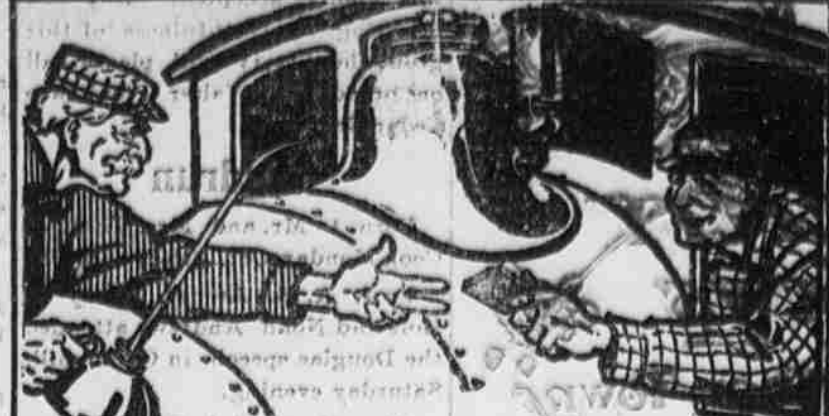
In parts of Michigan large quantities of apple wood logs are cut and sold for saw handles, says an exchange. Apple timber is hard, tough, and without much grain, and once it is shaped it seldom splits or shreds. No other lumber is so well fitted for saw handles. The supply in Michigan comes in short logs six or eight feet long from abandoned orchards.

### Farm Brevities.

Never pasture the alfalfa the first year. A healthy flock of sheep is a profitable flock. Dragging the roads will make them less dusty. Mutton eaters are increasing faster than mutton. Weeds and poor seed cause many of the alfalfa failures. You can't afford to have a clock watcher for a hired man.

### A WOMAN'S CARES.

They Seem to Pursue Her Everywhere Through Life. "I wish," said the matron, "that some way could be devised to give women vacations. Every summer we hear walls about the poor women who have to stay in the city while their wives flee to seashore and mountain, but really it is the women who never get any vacation. The dictionary defines a vacation as 'intermission of a state of employment.' Now, what intermission of her stated employment does the mother of a family ever get? She may change her environment, but the same old cares and worries are with her still. To a father the material cares of a country cottage may be only an interesting diversion. It is positively exhilarating to him to go walking or swimming or fishing with the children, of whom he sees comparatively little during his working days, but to the mother these things are merely the same old grind. The only way for her to secure an intermission of her stated employment is to get away from her children, and I have yet to learn how that can be accomplished. But it is not only mothers who cannot get any rest. A woman's cares, whether she be married or single, pursue her everywhere. There is no wilderness so wild as to let a woman escape altogether from the cares of the toilet. Neither can she escape unless she flees altogether from society the obligation to be agreeable and entertaining. But who expects a man to be agreeable when he is tired?" — New York Tribune.



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### Sheriff's Sale.

IN PARTITION. Barbara Engle vs. J. Franklin Engle and Virgil Engle. In the Court of Common Pleas of Hocking County, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Sheriff of Hocking County, Ohio, by virtue of an order issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, and to him directed as Sheriff of said County, will, at the door of the Court House in Logan, Ohio,

Saturday, Nov. 10, A. D., 1906

at one o'clock p. m., of said day, offer for sale public auction, the following lands and tenements, situate in Hocking County, Ohio, to-wit: Being fractional lots No. six (6), and containing one hundred and forty-three and seven-tenths acres (143 7/10) acres more or less. Appraised at \$8,000.00. Terms of Sale—One third (\$2,666 2/3) cash, one third (\$2,666 2/3) in one year, one third (\$2,666 2/3) in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the property. Notice to bear interest at six per cent per annum. Given under my hand at Logan, Ohio, this 10th day of Oct. A. D., 1906. C. N. WILKES, Sheriff. Wright & Pettit, Attys. for Plff. Oct. 11, 8-9

### Legal Notice.

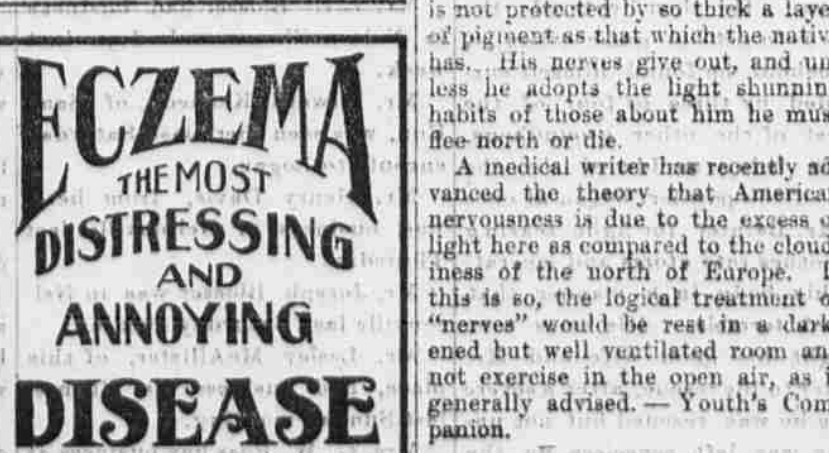
John Lenger, residence unknown, will take notice that on the 15th day of October, A. D., 1906, Anna Lenger filed her petition against him in the Common Pleas Court of Hocking County, Ohio, for divorce from the said John Lenger, and for custody of their child, and for maintenance of said Anna Lenger. Said cause will be for hearing on and after December 18, 1906. ANNA Lenger. October 18, 8-9

### Probate Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts and Vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking County, Ohio, for first and final settlement, Stella L. Linton, Administratrix of the estate of Sherman E. Linton, deceased, and the same will come on for hearing on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be convenient. F. M. MARTIN, Probate Judge. October 18, 8-9

### Notice to Teachers.

The Board of School Examiners of Hocking County will meet at the School Building in Logan, Ohio, at 2:30 a. m., on the 15th day of November, 1906, for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Elementary Certificates and on the first Saturday of September, 1907, for the examination of applicants for Teachers' High School and Special Certificates. Examinations for pupils desiring to enter high schools will be held on the Third Saturday of April and the second Saturday of May. J. C. SEYMOUR, President. D. E. HARSH, Clerk. C. N. WILKES, Probate Judge. Logan, Ohio, February 2, 1906-17



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